

## ORDER ARRESTS DIER CASHIER'S SON

### Frank Block, Who Lost \$2,000, in Fight With the Two Andrewses.

## ROW ENDS HEARING

Elder Andrews Shown to Have Drawn \$40,000 in Broker's Cage.

## BIRTHDAY GIFT \$15,000

Names Many Others in Financial District Who Made Presents to Him.

Fistuffs and an arrest followed the close of the session of the Dier bankruptcy hearing before Seaman Miller, referee, at 2 Rector street yesterday. An irate customer who had lost about \$2,000 and Fred Andrews, who was cashier of the defunct firm, were the principals in the scenes, though it was Andrews' son, Bernard H., who was arrested, charged with assault. He will be arraigned this morning in the Tombs police court.

The elder Andrews had been on the stand most of the afternoon and had been questioned about innumerable payments, amounting to thousands of dollars that, judging from the checks and books of account, had been made to him by Dier & Co. The attorneys for the receiver, Arthur G. Hayes and Saul S. Myers believe that \$200,000 may be recovered from Andrews.

Andrews' answers were not always direct. They evidently irritated beyond endurance Frank Block, a dry goods merchant of 723 Third avenue, who at one point stalked over to the table and looked over some of the canceled checks representing money that had gone to Andrews.

## Creditor Starts Dispute.

When the hearing closed, Block, who weighs more than 200 pounds, walked up to Andrews, who is fairly slight, and said some harsh things that would not have been allowed in the record. He charged that he was hitting the witness, but bystanders intervened.

Throwing his whole weight into the crowd, Block followed Andrews through the crowd closely and gained the corridor. Again he tried to reach him with his fists but failed.

Then friends tried to hustle Andrews into an elevator, but Block forced his way in, and an Andrews got out again. Block following, and the whole group shoving and milling about the corridor. Andrews afterward charged that at this time Block was to draw a revolver from his pocket.

## Blows Whistle for Own Arrest.

In the wrangling Block made it known that he was an officer and said he would arrest Young Andrews. Andrews said he didn't mind and mildly went down in the elevator with Block. Andrews got in between them and shoved Block back. Then the elder Andrews got out of the elevator, while his son and Block went at it, up against the corridor wall. Young Andrews landed on Block's left cheek, before some of the crowd, yelling "Don't hit that man!" separated them.

## Blows Whistle for Own Arrest.

In the wrangling Block made it known that he was an officer and said he would arrest Young Andrews. Andrews said he didn't mind and mildly went down in the elevator with Block. Andrews got in between them and shoved Block back. Then the elder Andrews got out of the elevator, while his son and Block went at it, up against the corridor wall. Young Andrews landed on Block's left cheek, before some of the crowd, yelling "Don't hit that man!" separated them.

## Blows Whistle for Own Arrest.

In the wrangling Block made it known that he was an officer and said he would arrest Young Andrews. Andrews said he didn't mind and mildly went down in the elevator with Block. Andrews got in between them and shoved Block back. Then the elder Andrews got out of the elevator, while his son and Block went at it, up against the corridor wall. Young Andrews landed on Block's left cheek, before some of the crowd, yelling "Don't hit that man!" separated them.

## Blows Whistle for Own Arrest.

In the wrangling Block made it known that he was an officer and said he would arrest Young Andrews. Andrews said he didn't mind and mildly went down in the elevator with Block. Andrews got in between them and shoved Block back. Then the elder Andrews got out of the elevator, while his son and Block went at it, up against the corridor wall. Young Andrews landed on Block's left cheek, before some of the crowd, yelling "Don't hit that man!" separated them.

## Blows Whistle for Own Arrest.

In the wrangling Block made it known that he was an officer and said he would arrest Young Andrews. Andrews said he didn't mind and mildly went down in the elevator with Block. Andrews got in between them and shoved Block back. Then the elder Andrews got out of the elevator, while his son and Block went at it, up against the corridor wall. Young Andrews landed on Block's left cheek, before some of the crowd, yelling "Don't hit that man!" separated them.

## Blows Whistle for Own Arrest.

In the wrangling Block made it known that he was an officer and said he would arrest Young Andrews. Andrews said he didn't mind and mildly went down in the elevator with Block. Andrews got in between them and shoved Block back. Then the elder Andrews got out of the elevator, while his son and Block went at it, up against the corridor wall. Young Andrews landed on Block's left cheek, before some of the crowd, yelling "Don't hit that man!" separated them.

## Blows Whistle for Own Arrest.

In the wrangling Block made it known that he was an officer and said he would arrest Young Andrews. Andrews said he didn't mind and mildly went down in the elevator with Block. Andrews got in between them and shoved Block back. Then the elder Andrews got out of the elevator, while his son and Block went at it, up against the corridor wall. Young Andrews landed on Block's left cheek, before some of the crowd, yelling "Don't hit that man!" separated them.

## Blows Whistle for Own Arrest.

In the wrangling Block made it known that he was an officer and said he would arrest Young Andrews. Andrews said he didn't mind and mildly went down in the elevator with Block. Andrews got in between them and shoved Block back. Then the elder Andrews got out of the elevator, while his son and Block went at it, up against the corridor wall. Young Andrews landed on Block's left cheek, before some of the crowd, yelling "Don't hit that man!" separated them.

## Blows Whistle for Own Arrest.

In the wrangling Block made it known that he was an officer and said he would arrest Young Andrews. Andrews said he didn't mind and mildly went down in the elevator with Block. Andrews got in between them and shoved Block back. Then the elder Andrews got out of the elevator, while his son and Block went at it, up against the corridor wall. Young Andrews landed on Block's left cheek, before some of the crowd, yelling "Don't hit that man!" separated them.

## DRIVER FORCED BY PISTOL TO RUN TAXI TILL HE DROPS

Man Who Claimed He Killed Taylor, Captured by Posse After Compelling Chauffeur to Drive From Waterbury to Poughkeepsie.

## Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 25.—Frank A. Doran of Chicago was caught in the woods near Fishkill Village this morning after he had held a pistol against the back of Herbert Barnhart, a chauffeur of Waterbury, Mass., and forced Barnhart to drive his taxicab from Waterbury to Poughkeepsie and down the road from here toward New York city. He jumped from the car and ran into the woods near Wappingers Falls after Barnhart, exhausted, had stalled the engine and collapsed across the steering wheel.

Barnhart told the county authorities here that Doran hired him and his car at Waterbury and instructed him to drive to Beacon Falls. After passing Naugatuck, according to Barnhart, the man drew a pistol, pressed it against his back and said:

## Recalls That He Doesn't Know.

A check for \$5,000 drawn May 17, 1921, caused a lot of trouble. Andrews said he didn't know what it was for. He volunteered that he thought he had an idea and then thought better of it.

"I have a recollection, but my recollection is that I don't know," he replied when prodded by Mr. Hay.

May 11, 1921, there was another check to Andrews that he couldn't explain. It was for \$1,000, and he said he "probably gave it to Dier." Nor could the witness explain a check for \$4,000 drawn April 1, 1921.

"You didn't receive presents of \$50,000 or \$60,000, did you?" asked Mr. Hayes.

"I may have," he said to Judge Hughes & Dier.

"I'm not talking of Hughes & Dier," "Well, then, from whom?"

"Others."

"Whom?"

## Names Brokers Who Made Gifts.

The witness refused to answer and was in for a possible contempt proceeding, but finally agreed to tell. He insisted his refusal was not because to answer would "incriminate and degrade him."

Then he gave a list of brokers which included Jack Schneck, B. H. Rosaler, Sam Abern, Frank Guade, William Hoffman, Frank Herman and Alice Herman.

"How much did Herman give you?" "I couldn't tell."

"Fifty thousand dollars?"

"Twenty-five thousand dollars?" "Can't tell."

Finally he said it was "somewhere between 5 cents and something else" and that he devoted the money to his "own purposes." He got all the proceeds in cash and he was unable to tell the amount of any of them. None came from Stock Exchange houses, he testified.

Sture, but one Stock Exchange house gave him a gold knife one Christmas and a gold pencil the next.

"When did they give you these gifts?" "Whenever they felt like it."

"You didn't demand them, did you?" "Certainly not; I'm no blackmailer."

## "Levy Brothers Not Liberal."

Just why he got the presents was not made clear, as he asserted that he did not control the giving out of business that was done by Shrimpton. He did, however, advise that Dier stop doing business with one house, and his advice was followed. It was from Schneck that he got "more than from any one else," and he was positive he never received a gift from Carpenter, Caffrey & Co., the New York City exchange.

"Did you ever get any money from Levy Brothers?"

"You don't know Levy Brothers," said the witness.

Returning to the matter of checks, payable to himself, Mr. Hayes produced a check for \$50,000, \$10,000 and \$500. The witness said he couldn't tell what they were for. He was sure he had had a right to draw them as he never drew checks without authorization.

They were charged to "expense" or "suspense," and he knew nothing further.

## Thought Business Legitimate.

Likewise it was not Andrews' business to know, he said, that the firm was spending \$2,000,000 a year. He believed the partners were rich and that the business was legitimate—otherwise he would not have worked for them.

Another check for \$65 was added to the list and then Mr. Hayes sought to find out how it was that Andrews had made more than \$45,000 less than two months on his put and call account with the firm, at no expense to himself, while the records showed that the firm was losing money.

Andrews said: "If I drew that money out of that account it was my money; I got it and I kept it."

Two more checks for \$1,000 and \$500 also drawn to his order, went without explanation. Then came one for \$125 and the witness noticed that it was drawn on June 25, 1922.

"Possibly a present on my birthday," said the witness.

"I suppose you realize that the \$15,000 was given you for the same birthday," said Mr. Hayes.

## Got More Than \$40,000 in Office.

Altogether the total of money paid to Andrews, according to the testimony, was more than \$40,000, not including account the presents he received from outside.

Andrews' son-in-law, Stroh, testified chiefly about \$4,500 which he said was Andrews' salary of \$300 a week, while he was absent from the country and which the witness kept in the petty cash box. Money was drawn from this sum, but he did not know how or why. He had been receiving \$200 a week as a bookkeeper, but no check was kept on him and there was nothing to prevent him, had he been so inclined, taking securities from the firm's strong box and putting them in Andrews' security box. He knew that certain securities had been sent to Andrews with instructions to sell, but he did not know that they were customers' securities, he said.

A statement read by Saul S. Myers explained that the bringing of the names of Stock Exchange houses into the case did not mean that the firms had been in any way connected with the bucketing business of Dier or that they were cognizant of it. An exception was made in the case of Carpenter, Caffrey Co.

The hearing will go on at 11 o'clock this morning.

**GORDON, HECK & CO.**

**FILE IN BANKRUPTCY**

**Stock Brokers Have No Assets—\$7,806 Liabilities.**

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday in the United States District Court by Gordon, Heck & Co., stock brokers of 44 Broad street. Liabilities were given as \$7,806, with no assets. H. S. Hechheimer of 1540 Broadway is attorney for the bankrupts.

## 'ROCK ISLANDS' IN CIRCULAR HERE

Laundress Gets Them for Washing, She Tells District Attorney.

## PAID TO BOOTLEGGERS

Man Arrested in Boston for Presenting Them in Payment for Furs.

## LINE FORECLOSED IN 1914

Iowa Company Distinct From C., R. I. & P. Railroad Operating in West.

## COTTON BOARD HINTS AT PLOT TO WRECK IT

American Exchange's Lawyer, G. G. Battle, Seeks Admissions at Bucketing Trial.

Insinuations that the New York Cotton Exchange is behind the indictment of the American Cotton Exchange for bucketing were made yesterday at the continuation of the trial of the American Cotton Exchange before Justice Marcus W. Chapman. George Gordon Patton, for the defense, expounded this theory in examining Louis Brooks, a member of the board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange.

Hugo Whitner, Assistant District Attorney, prosecuting, called Mr. Brooks as a witness, but asked him simply whether he had been subpoenaed and then turned him over to Mr. Battle.

Mr. Battle asked him whether he had attended a luncheon at the Reform Club in South William street at which the affairs of the American Cotton Exchange were discussed and at which were present Samuel Landecker, James H. Watson, E. L. Patton, A. T. Jennings and other members of the American Exchange, some of whom have already testified for the prosecution.

Mr. Brooks said he remembered the luncheon but could not say positively that Landecker was present.

"Did you not say that you and the people back of you intended to put the American Cotton Exchange out of business?"

"No."

"Did you not say that you intended to form an odd lot exchange?"

"Did you not advise Patton to retire from the American Exchange?"

"I did not."

"Did you not say you had been selected by the New York Cotton Exchange to do the dirty work?"

"No one can select me to do dirty work," Mr. Battle.

The witness admitted that he might have told Patton that it matters were as reported on the American Exchange he should get out. He also admitted that he had been a member of Doremus & Co., he said he had lost \$100,000.

"Did you pay all claims?"

"I paid all claims that were just."

Earlier Alfred G. Watson, office manager of E. L. Patton & Co., who received immunity, testified.

"You could holler yourself hoarse on the floor of the American Cotton Exchange for cotton and no one could sell you any."

He said the business of the exchange was bucketing solely.

George J. Hunt, an accountant, was the only other witness. He gave testimony about the clearing house reports of the American Exchange, which showed, for instance, that in a given period one firm had sold 2,190 bales and bought 7,190 bales.

Edward M. Weld, president of the New York Cotton Exchange, was called to the stand, but was not questioned.

## TWO SLAIN IN STREET; POLICE GET NO CLEWS

One Shot in West Sixteenth St.; Other Killed in West St.

Patrolman Kane of the West Thirtieth street station, hearing the report of a revolver late last night, went to the plant of the National Biscuit Company, 420 West Sixteenth street, and found the dead body of a man in the doorway. He was identified by a card as James Tierney, 27, thimble maker, of 302 West Eleventh street. Detectives later found a revolver with all but one of its chambers loaded in a hallway at 427 West Sixteenth street. It is thought the police that Tierney was sitting in the doorway and was struck by a stray bullet fired by one of three men who were known to have had a quarrel in that vicinity. They are trying to find these men. Tierney was shot through the heart.

Nicholas Rodriguez, 23, a seaman, died in St. Vincent's Hospital last night an hour after he was found lying unconscious at Bank and West streets with a gun shot wound in his back. He was Porto Rican and was not known in the vicinity. Detectives were without clues to the slayer.

## SHOT IN FIGHT WITH UP-STATE DRY AGENTS

Man in Motor Car Hit by One of Own Party.

PLATTSBURG, May 25.—Samuel Isaacs of Ticonderoga is in a critical condition in the hospital here to-night after being wounded in a skirmish with customs agents in the highway near Pokomokoshine, Essex county, this afternoon. His son, Joseph, is on \$1,000 bail charged with violating the Volstead act in transporting liquor, and the authorities are seeking William Merritt, Mrs. Isaacs, who was with her husband, was not placed under arrest.

The shooting began after two automobiles, bound south, were halted and searched. The first car, occupied by the elder Isaacs and his wife, contained no liquor, but the second, driven by the son, with Merritt as a passenger, was loaded with liquor, according to the customs agents.

Merritt opened fire when the officials in charge of the customs men left the second car to tell the elder Isaacs he might go on. In the reply fire Isaacs was wounded in the arm and body, while Merritt escaped into the woods.

## DIES IN 'HOUSE OF MYSTERY'

CHICAGO, May 25.—The nude body of Mrs. Rosie Greenberg, formerly an actress known as Margaret Wendt, was found today in an old lodging house which has been termed by neighbors "the house of a thousand mysteries" because of numerous crimes and unusual happenings there.

## RIS PARK HEARING JUNE 8.

The Sinking Fund Commission will hold a public hearing on June 8 at 10:30 A. M. on the renewed application of the Navy Department for the conveyance to the city of ninety-four acres of the Jacob Ris Park at Rockaway Beach for an aviation base and patrol station.

But none of the bonds has been actually canceled and taken up. Naturally a man with a \$1,000 bond which is worthless is willing to sell it for 50 cents. Naturally a swindler who can buy up these bonds at 50 cents and sell them for a few dollars will do so.

**Double Knockout' Quiets Two Battlers in Street**

RESPONDING to a murder call yesterday afternoon, Newark police from two precincts and headquarters found two men side by side unconscious in the street at Bigelow street and Ridge-wood avenue. After they had been removed to the hospital, each with a fractured skull, and had been identified as Joseph La Vera, 44, Jefferson street and M. G. Bryant, negro, of 119 Broome street, both of Newark, the police learned the story of their injuries.

The two had been in an argument and La Vera had knocked Bryant to the pavement by hitting him over the head with a brick. Bryant recovered quickly, regained his feet and knocked down La Vera with a blow on the jaw. He was industriously bumping La Vera's head up and down on the pavement when he lapsed into unconsciousness.

**SLAIN BANDIT AWAITED BURGLARY TRIAL HERE**

Bridgeport Judge Promises Swift Justice to Pals.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 25.—The young bandit killed here yesterday in an abortive attempt to seize the \$12,000 payroll of the Connecticut Company was identified to-night as Hyman Serotoff of 450 Broadway, New York. Max Schine, an uncle, who made the identification, said that Serotoff was awaiting trial in New York on a burglary charge and was out on \$1,000 bond furnished by Schine.

The slain bandit's companions, Edward Klivat, 19; Herman Kraut, 24, and Max Becker, 21, all of New York city, were in bonds of \$20,000 each today when arraigned before Judge William B. Boardman in City Court, who promised them a quick trial. Judge Boardman granted a continuance until to-morrow to give the defense an opportunity to obtain counsel. The maximum penalty is thirty years in prison.

**FINDS PUBLIC DUPED ON 'INCOME' DEFINITION**

Manley Explains Right System of Accounting.

CHICAGO, May 25.—"People are dupes of definition, victims of a bit of sharp practice in accounting" in the interpretation of income, Basil M. Manley of Washington, director of research and investigation for the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, told the conference on Christianity and the economic order, to-day.

To put the individual income accounting on the same basis as corporate accounting, only surplus over adequate living should be counted as income," he said. Income, as defined for corporations, partnerships and individuals engaged in business means net profits after liberal deductions for expenses of operation, maintenance, replacement, obsolescence, etc. Income as defined for wages and salary earners means gross earnings with no deduction for maintenance or replacement of the human machine.

**WINNER IN EDISON TEST GETS \$5,500 STATE JOB**

Howard G. Borden Is Chosen From Among 700 Executives.

TRENTON, May 25.—Howard G. Borden of 61 Holloway avenue, East Orange, who obtained work several months ago at the Edison plant in Orange by answering an Edison questionnaire, has been appointed Director of Labor, Industry and Administration of the State Department of Institutions.

Mr. Borden succeeds David I. Kelly, who resigned to become secretary of the Essex County Park Board. He was 37 years old, 700 highly trained and experienced executives and probably will receive the same salary as Mr. Kelly, which was \$5,500. His appointment is temporary, pending a civil service examination. Mr. Borden is 31 years old and a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

**ERROR IN COMMITMENT HALTS JAIL SENTENCES**

'Raymond Street Jail' Does Not Exist in Law.

Nine former employees of the Borden Farms Product Company, who were found guilty of violating an injunction by picketing during the recent milk strike, probably will never serve the thirty days each they received as sentences because of an error in the commitment order, which was made out by counsel for the milk company. It required that they be confined in the "Raymond street jail," the common designation for the Kings County Jail.

John B. Johnson, counsel for the union, raised the point that they could not be sent to a jail that did not exist and was sustained by the Court of Appeals. Arthur Corson, representing the milk company, asked Justice Dike in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday to change the designation in the order. Johnson again protested, saying it could not be changed legally any more than a jury could change the verdict after it had been rendered.

**ASKS \$50,000 FOR HAIR THAT CHANGED COLOR**

Actress Sues Hairdresser After Henna Treatment.

Peggy Browne, actress, has started suit against Charles E. Ernst, hair dresser, of 2295 Broadway, for \$50,000. The complaint filed yesterday says that Ernst caused her hair to change color by henna treatment was recommended to brighten her golden locks. She says her hair turned a cross between a gray and green and the hair dresser was unable to restore it to its original shade. The hair was then clipped as closely as possible. She says she has been compelled to wear a wig or else keep to her apartment in the Hotel d'Arles, 1 West Sixty-seventh street.

**LIGHTNING STUNS GOLFERS.**

Four Chicago Men Temporarily Paralyzed by Bolt.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Four golf players and two caddies were seriously burned, knocked unconscious and temporarily paralyzed this afternoon at the Calumet Country Club by a bolt of lightning which struck a tree under which they had sought shelter from the rain.

The players were: Guy Sinclair, commission merchant; John Gilmore, official of the Grinnell Sprinkling Company; Byrnes Onethorpe, club attache, and Carl L. Overaker, official of Armour & Co., all of Chicago.

## CONSPIRING BAKERS BACKED \$30,000

Lockwood Committee Hears More About Union Driving Men Out of Business.

The control exercised over the Jewish baking industry by a small coterie of labor leaders on the East Side, one of whom is known to several of the boss bakers only as "Max the Revolutionist," was developed at yesterday's session of the Lockwood Housing Committee. One of the features of the hearing was the disclosure of the existence of a potential war fund of \$30,000 run up by the bakers' union in driving out of business a master baker who sought to reduce his overhead expenses by employing fewer men and working harder himself in order to meet changed business conditions.

This phase of the investigation, intended to show the extent of labor union abuses outside the building trades, will be used to provide a record upon which District Attorney Banton may press a charge of conspiracy against certain officials of Local 100 of the bakers' union. It is the contention of Samuel Untermeyer, counsel to the committee, that the price of bread has been kept two or three cents a pound higher than necessary as a result of the union's activities.

The mysterious Max was identified later by Morris Zeldow as Max Dobrowsky, chairman of the executive committee of the bakers' union. Two witnesses told of being summoned before him and of being fined and expelled from the union for infractions of minor regulations.

Expelled for Testifying. Max Wiener, a boss baker, who testified before the committee two weeks ago, was summoned before Dobrowsky, fined \$100 and expelled from the union because he obeyed a summons of the Lockwood committee and appeared as a witness.

"I was fined because I appeared before the Lockwood committee," the witness sobbed. "The things hang over me and when I complained about it I would have to give up my business they told me to go to Untermeyer." Wiener said he showed his subpoena to Max as proof that he was compelled to appear. "They just said go and get Untermeyer to support you," the witness added.

Dobrowsky was not at the hearing. A score or more witnesses were called to tell of an alleged plot to drive Max Schlesinger, a master baker of 29 Avenue C, out of business because he was selling bread and rolls at less than the union price. Abraham Goldstone, international organizer of the Bakers and Confectioners' Union, testified that he understood that a bakery shop opened some months ago next door to Schlesinger's was operated by the union for the sole purpose of putting Schlesinger out of business. Other witnesses testified that the union had collected a fund of \$15,000 for the purpose and was ready to subscribe as much more in its war on Schlesinger if necessary.

Samuel Krell and Robert Jolissen, union officials, charged with managing the retail store, refused to sign waivers of immunity and were not examined.

## Photographs Put in Evidence.

Testimony was introduced through Abraham Slatin, editor of the *Mediator*, official organ of the employing bakers, regarding open air meeting held opposite Schlesinger's store under the auspices of the union at which a boycott was urged against him and residents impressed that he was selling "scab bread." Photographs of the union shop doing a bustling business, and a display of pickets disposed to prevent Schlesinger's customers from entering his place were also put into the record.

Half a dozen bakers in the vicinity of Schlesinger's place testified to the effect the union's drive against him had. David Dubner, 62 Avenue C, said his receipts had fallen off \$75 a day since the union here began to sell bread and rolls at below cost. He testified that he was told by union officials that things would "be all right again" as soon as Schlesinger was disposed of and that the union price would go up and he would get his old trade back.

Abraham Goldstone, the international organizer, pleaded ignorance of any war fund of \$15,000. He admitted he was attacked by the union for the gift of a house. He will continue his testimony to-day.

## MERCANTILE EXCHANGE HAS 50TH ANNIVERSARY